of Populistic communism and represent of the Popocratic platform, car and of Democratic platform, car and of Democratic platform, car and of Democratic platform, car and a Chicago Democratical a number of good life planks to shreds, and of the saudience into stories, one of which the saudience into convulsions of instruction, who gave a suspiciously of the wear and sainy musket to his so, supisaling that it was a relic of the wp. and had sent many a redcant to hite the due. The boy questioned his father about the polern bayonet, the new ramrod, and other page of the weapon, and the old mai admitted mat they had been substituted for the old opes since the war.

"well, then," asked the boy, "what is left of your old Revolutionary musket, any way?"

"I think," said the old man, "that the touch-hole is all that is left."

"And, fellow Democrata," said Gen. Buckner. "that is all there is left of your Chicago Convention."

"They're the touchhole Democracy!" cried a

vention."
"They're the touchhole Democracy!" cried a man in the audience, at which there was more

"They're the touchhole Democracy!" cried a man in the audience, at which there was more laughter.

"We have made an open fight," went on Gen. Buckner, "and we have made manly opposition and we have occasionally been worsted, but never before have we found an enemy inside of our ranks who, under the pretence of being a Democrat, aimed a vital stab at the party he professed to love. [Applause.]

"It is against those internal foes that we have organized in order to maintain the life of this Democratic party and to enunciate the old-time principies which we believe size essential to good government. Though it may in some respects have been regular, that Chicago Convention, it was revolutionary at the conclusion, spects have been regular, that Chicago Convention, it was revolutionary at the conclusion. There was a defection of those delegates from the party to the opposition and to the adoption of principles against which we have contended for one hundred years. The regularity was of the kind made historic by Benedict Arnold. His proceedings were perfectly regular, but in his actions there was only lacking a little matter of principle, which seemed, however, of little consequence to him. We are charged with being bolters from the Democratic party in the same way that George Washington and the Continental Congress might have been accused of being bolters from Benedict Arnold. We are so charged because we left those who, when sent to Chicago to formulate a platform on Democratic principles, turned upon the party and sought to destroy it for their own personal emolument. [Applause.]

"We will not follow them, though. We will follow the principles of Democracy and the love of our country, and keep out of the quagmire of

of our country, and keep out of the quagmire of Populism
"Fellow citizens, I have reached the period when the quietude of private life is more congenial to me than qubile employment. This question has brought me into politics again, and it behooves every man who loves his country to go forth and do what he can to maintain its asfety and its honor."

Ex-tiov. Flower next introduced Dr. Everett of Massachusetts. Dr. Everett said that if every man who believed in his heart that Paimer and Buckner were the best candidates in the field would vote for them they would aweep the country.

"They represent both common wealths of the country," he said, "and are competent to represent the whole. A vote for them till he a vote on the side of everything that is honest and will help defeat everything that is dishonest and un-American.

"We are not firing in the air, but we are go.

un-American.

We are not firing in the air, but we are going forth to rescue our brethren who have been captured by traitors, and bring them back to the true ranks.

"Bryan and his followers say we can get along here without the rest of the world. I tell you that Nebraska can do what it likes by itself when it can make the sun rise in Nebraska at at the same time that it rises in London, and not before. "The suggestion is just as practical as Mr. Bryan's declaration that we can do as we like to the rest of the world, once we get on a silver basis."

CALLS FOR COL. PELLOWS.

calls for col. Fellows.

CALLS for Col. Fellows.

The meeting was to end with Dr. Everett's speech, but the growd called for John R. Fellows, and the District Attorney, after several attempts to escape, finally stepped forward.

"Not at this time," he said, "with the night so far advanced, nor with a broken voice, which I desire to preserve for the work to come in this campaign, will I attempt a speech. I have just returned from a tour of the central Southern States with the gallant Kentuckian who is your candidate for Vice-President, and I want to tell you that confidently as our opponents claim the united South, there is a large and increasing element not yet given over to the heresies of Chicago.

"They are extremely rejuctant to believe that our money is too good, and they haven't learned ret that business confidence can be regained by an attempt to excite what they call the masses against the classes, and by provoking antagonisms throughout the land.

"And I want to tell you, too, my friends, that Kenincky is just as certainly against the gentleman from Nebraska as is Vermont, and the voice of Vermont sings to assure us that Bryan has no reasonable prespect of carrying that.

"They call us beliers. Perhaps we are. I do not know but what bolting from Populism seems bolting directly toward patriotism and principles. It strikes me that the further you get away from the Chicago platform, somehow the nearer you get to the flag.

"I am willing togo in that direction and to stay there, and if that be regarded as disloyally to party, or organization treason, I shall still remain where I am, and they may make the most of it."

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DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S RECEPTION. Gen. Palmer Speaks in Reply to Ex-Gov.

After the mass meeting Gen. Palmer attended a reception given in his honor by the members of the Democratic Club at their club house at 617 Fifth avenue. The house was decorated with the national

colors, both inside and out. The large reception room at the rear of the parlor floor was turned into a banquet hall, and here covers were set for three hundred.

Gen. Palmer arrived at the club house, escorted by ex-Gov. Flower and T. E. Crimmins, at 11 o'clock, and after a few minutes' rest, took his place in the back parlor flanked on both sides by the reception committee, who introduced the members of the club as they approached. After all the members had been introduced, Ex-Gov. Flower made a short address as follows:
"Gen. Palmer, the members of this club are

not of the classes, but of the masses, and they are proud that the Democratic Club of New York is the first to welcome you as the nominee of the Democratic party. We are all in favor of honest government and of law and order, and not of riot and anarchy. You and your mate are the guardians of the Democratic party for 1896, and up to the time of your nomination the Democratic party was graining in the dust of the Chicago Convention.
We welcome you to this club, and take the
pleasure of pledging our support."
Gen. Palmer answered as follows:
"You cannot expect a stars are the

"You cannot expect a stage speech from a man of my age, but I thank you, gentlemen, for this kind reception. man of my age, but I thank you, gentlemen, for this kind reception.

"I understand this club represents the New York business men who have had the good fortune to have been poor at one time, and, after rallying, have won the fight which is a possibility for every young man.

"I believe in a system of Federal Government and of its enforcing its own laws without State interference. I do not believe our judicial system to be perfect, but it is as perfect as any country on the earth.

"I am an exponent of honest money that is good here and anywhere and at any time. That is the principle of Democracy. Centlemen of the Democratic Club, I thank you for this kind reception."

reception."

After this the General was escorted into the dining room, where he remained a few moments, and then left the club. Among those who attended the reception were Surrogate John H. V. Arnold, J. D. Crimmine. Robert B. Roosevelt, Congressman J. De Witt Warner, W. H. Hornblower, Roger Foster, James J. Trainor, Louis Lyons, George O. Howard, W. E. Wyatt, John J. Butler, and Simon Sterne,

Col, Champion Leaves the Popeerats.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22 .- A surprise was caused among State politicians yesterday when it became known that Col. S. A. Champion of this city had tendered his resignation as a member for the State at large of the Popocratic Committee, assigning as his reason that he could not support the Chicago platform. Col. could not support the Chicaso platform. Col. Champion resigned two weeks ago, but as he did not wish to embarrass the committee of which he had been a member for ten years, he refrained from announcing the fact. The committee also withheld announcing the resignation. Col. Champion is one of the best known politicians and lawyers in the State.

Another Disgusted Brooklyn Democrat. Mr. T. Ellett Hodgskin has resigned his membership in the Tenth Ward Democratic organization in Brooklyn. In his letter to the Presitient of his association he says:

"I feel that I cannot in honor support a platform or candidates nominated upon a platform which stands for something which I believe to be dishonest and which my feeling and senses not only tell me would bring much financial trouble upon the whole country, but which is also opposed to all the traditions and principles of the Democratic party."

left Wilmington, Del., at 10:05 o'clock this morning, and reached Chester, Pa., at 10:23, He made the trip in a special car attached to a regular train. Senator Gray of Delaware was on the train, and at Claymont came into Mr. Bryan's car. The candidate and the Senator chatted together until Chester was reached.

A large crowd received Mr. Bryan at the station here, and many of those composing it fol-lowed his carriage through the streets to Turner and Woodrow's Park, on Madison avenue, near the Y. M. C. A. building, where a speakers' stand had been erected. Mr. Bryan was cheered by a good sized audience there, and made a brief speech. While he was talking it began to rain, but not hard enough to cause the audience to disperse. From the stand Mr. Bryan went to the Collonade Hotel, where he held a reception, leaving there in time to take the 11:43 train for Philadelphia. A special car had been placed at the disposal of the candi-

members accompanied him on the short trip. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—A crowd of about 500 people were awaiting Mr. Bryan's arrival at the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he reached at 12:06. As the candidate came down the platform with Chairman Curley and the city committee the crowd cheered heartily, and Mr. Bryan bowed as he hurried toward his carriage. Mr. Bryan was driven to the Lafayette Hotel. Awaiting in front of the hotel was a small crowd, who cheered Mr. Bryan as he drove up. At the hotel was a delegation of about thirty from the New Jersey State Committee, headed by Congress-Paul of Camden. Mr. Bryan was introduced to 1:30 Mr. Bryan was taken by boat to Washingside of the Delaware River, to speak

When Mr. Bryan reached the park he found about 4,000 persons collected before the stand facing the bleycle track. William J. Thompson, the South Jersey politician and owner of the park, escorted Mr. Bryan to the front of the stand. A burst of cheering greeted the nominee as he came forward, and he at once began to speak. In his speech he said:

"Until six years ago I thought any man who talked about money was a harmless crank. I did not listen to his arguments. They had no weight with me. Sixyears ago I began to study the question, trying to find out what was right, because I was taught to believe if a man would ground himself on what was right he could wai: for other people to come to him. I was taught to believe no man could afford to be wrong, no matter how many he had in his company. I studied the question. I read books on both sides and compared them, and the more I read the deeper became my conviction, until I became a firmly of the opinion there could be no prosper ity in this country until free silver was restored that I was willing to risk all I had or hoped to have on the correctness of that conclusion [Great applause],
"A distinguished man who used to call him-

self a Democrat [a voice, "Hill?"]-no; Mr. Whitney-went down (to Chicago) and said as soon as the people of the West found out how the people of the East felt about this subject he did not think there would be any trouble carrying the Convention against silver. He came back home and found he did not know how the people of the East felt about it. The Democratic party in his own Stare has declared that it unreservedly endorses the free-silver plank of the hatlonal platform and that it is the heat he national platform, and that it is the be

it unreservedly endorses the free-silver plank of the national platform, and that it is the best the national platform ever adopted in this country. [Applause.] You see out West and in the South we were further sighted than Mr. Whitney. I don't know whether he was short-sighted or far-sighted. At least he did not know what his neighbors wanted [laughter], while we fout West could look down into New York and see that Mr. Whitney misrepresented the Democratic party of the State from which he came. [Applause.]

"I don't know whether I ought to mention names, because they will say I am an Anarchist if I say anything against him. I am afraid the Standard Oil Company won't like me. [Laughter.] I am only telling how little he knew of the sentiments around him. I want you to remember when people tell you the American people are not capable of self-government. I want you to tell them that you know a National Convention where the delegates went instructed and met as powerful influences as were ever brought to bear, and in all the delegations not a man betrayed the people who sent him.

"I venture the assertion there is more hunger here in Philadelpina than there was five years ago. [Great applause.] Is it because people have lost their taste for the good things you produce? No, there is as much taste as ever. If they could get a chance to try it on something [Great applause.] How are you going to increase your markets? By increasing the number of people able to buy what you produce. Will you do that by making dollars dearer? No, dollars do not eat. They elevour a great deal, but they do not eat. [Laughter.]

"A silver man can almost like any kind of money. He is like the Governor of Tennessee

"A silver man can almost like any kind of money. He is like the Governor of Tennessee who was making a speech. He said he was not particular about the money. He liked gold and silver and paper, and, in fact, a little counterfeit wouldn't be objectionable. [Laughter.] Now, we don't care for any counterfeit, but we are willing to take gold or silver or green backs. feit wouldn't be objectionable. Laughter.]
Now, we don't care for any counterfeit, but we are willing to take gold or sliver or greenbacks. And we will take the greenbacks even if the Government overcless the right to redeem them in silver dollars instead of gold. [Applause.]

"When I was a boy-that is, when I was a smaller boy [great laughter]—we used to have a tester board. I cannut remember the time when I did not have sense enough to know that when one end of the board was down the other end would be up. And I do not want you to think that I was especially precoclous. [Laughter.] I wish some of our financiers had been boys once and had not just soring full grown into the world, because they think that you can keep money up and property up too. [Laughter.] They think you can have a dollar growing better and better all the time and everything else growing better and better all the time, and then have confidence, as a sort of a tent, to cover it all. [Laughter.]

"We don't ask to reduce the amount of mortgames; but I say the man who holds a mortgame and wants you to pay him in an ever-growing dollar is the most dishonest man you can find. They have an idea there is only one kind of repudiation. If a debtor wants to pay in a dollar less valuable than the dollar he borrowed he is a repudiator, but if the man who holds the mortgame wants him to pay in a dollar worth twice as much as when it was loaned, that man is a financier and a patriot, and you cannot open your mouth against him." [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan then quoted Frince Bismarck as being in favor of bimetallism. and as saying that the United States should take the lead in adopting it.

Five thousand people, packed closely in the Academy of Music, with a seating capacity of 4,000.

being in favor of bimetallism, and as saying that the United States should take the lead in adopting it.

Five thousand people, packed closely in the Academy of Music, with a scating capacity of 3.200, heard William J. Bryan deliver the first of three addresses made to Philadelphia audiences to night. Many thousands more swarmed in the streets outside the building, and these he addressed when his indoor speech was concluded. An enormous crowd remained for hours outside the Hotel Lafayette waiting to get a glimpse of the candidate. Equally great was the assemblage that thronged Broad and Wharton stress, in front of the Southwestern Democratic Club, to hear the total and last address of the evening.

When Mr. Bryan left his rooms to enter his carriage several hundred men, who had been held in check in the lobby and corridors of the latel, broke through the line of glards and rushed after him nell mell. With Mr. Bryan were Chairman Curley of the City Executive Committee, ex-Congressman Kerr of Pennsylvania, Congressman Sulzer of New York, and memoers of the local committees. Several of these were caught in the rush and failed to keep up with the candidate. Pieces of furniture were overturned and a crashing of glass hore witness to the great rush that marked Mr. Bryan's passage through the hotel. The candidate was sent flying along the corridors without regard to dignity, pushed through a narrow doorway, and acced to his carriage by way of the Sansom sirect entrance, thus roush and he Academy, but Mr. Bryan was finally landed on the stage look.

street.

There was another crush at the Academy, but Mr. Bryan was finally landed on the stage looking very much like the centre rush in a football game after attempting the flying wedge. Outside the Academy was another mass of humanity, packed deep in Broad street and looping over into the adjoining thoroughfares. It was a good natured crowd, and seemed willing enough to be entertained by camegan orators who spoke from trucks and other conspicuous places.

who spoke from trucks and other conspicuous places.

It was 8:45 when Mr. Bryan reached the Academy of Music. A wave of enthusiaem swent through the overcrowded anditorium as he came on the stage, and it was some time before the shouting ceased.

John W. Garman, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, introduced Mr. Bryan Almost every sentence he untered was followed by loud cheers. Mr. Bryan said:

"The gold standard papers ask why I come to Pennsylvania. I have nothing to conceal. I will tell you, I come to secure, if possible, the electoral vote of the State of Pennsylvania. If you withhold that vote I come upon another mission.

mission.
"It is to tell the people of Pennsylvania that
the agitation for free coinage will never cease
until the gold standard is driven back to Eng-

land. You say the crare is dying out. You may apply to it such epithets as you will, but the silver cause will not die, because the truth never dies.

"You ask why I know this cause is true. I could give many reasons, but one is sufficient, that every enemy of good government is against it. You know a cause as you know an individual—by the company it keeps.

"Our cause appeals to the masses because they are interested in equal laws. Our cause is opposed by those who want to use the Government for private gain; because we are opposed to Government instituted for such purposes.

"Your city is called the city of Brotherly Love. I come to proclaim to you the gospel described by the name of your city. And yet you say you will give 190,000 majority against the doctrine. I a voice. "Never!"

"I come to defend financial independence in a city which declared national independence more than one hundred years ago. In this city the forefathers gathered when they were willing to defy all foreign powers, and yet you say the city is afraid to have financial independence. I shall not believe the december.

"The issue raised now was raised then. People then said we could not get along unless some foreign nation looked after us. Some today stand in the same position. Those who one hundred years ago were in favor of foreign supremacy were those who had business dealings and drew their support from foreign influences and acted as agents of those who employed them. You have your banks to-day which are controlled by the influences of London, and I have no more respect for the American who takes his patriotism from the same place.

"Did the Republican party tell you how they are going to get foreign nations to help us. Did they tell you why for twenty years they failed to help us when we asked it. No, but hey simply waited until," until, 'until,' I believe the men who wrote that platform did not want bimetallism, but wanted the gold standard and if possible to concillate those who do not want the gold standard to deceive the voters,

BRYAN'S TOUR OF WEST VIRGINIA He Will He in the State Three Days and

Will Make Twelve Long Speeches, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22,-John T. Magraw of West Virginia, a member of National Committee was at Democratic headquarters to-day arranging the itinerary for Mr. guarters to-day arranging the linerary for Mr.
Bryan for the three days the candidate will
give to the West Virginia State Committee.
Mr. Bryan according to the arrangement, will
leave New York on the night of Sept. 20 and
reach Washington at 7 o'clock the next morning over the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad. He
will leave Washington at 8 A. M. on Sept. 30,
reaching Harper's Ferry at 9:40. There he will
apeak for twenty minutes. He will deliver long
streeches in twelve of the principal cities and speak for twenty minutes. He will deliver long speeches in twelve of the principal cities, and will leave the State after speaking in Hunting-ton on the morning of Oct. 3.

NO COMPROMISE WITH SILVER. Hudson County Third Ticket Democrat

Will Name Their Own Men. The third ticket Democrats of Hudson county rganized a County Committee on Monday night. No announcement of their intention to organize was made public, as they desired to avoid the possibility of free-silver men getting into the meeting and capturing it. The meeting was held quietly in the Palmer and Buckner headquarters in the Davison building, Jersey City. It was decided that the committee should consist of thirty members. Andrew J. Corcoran of Jersey City was elected President; L. H. Nettleton of Hoboken, Vice-President: Rymer J. Wortendyke of Jersey City, Secretary and Treasurer: Charles L. Carrick, A. P. Hexamer. E. F. Maturin, John McElrath, and W.C. Alpers, Executive Committee. This County Committee was formed under the auspices of the State Committee. Among its members are ex-Sena-tors William Brinkerhoff and Rudolph Rabe, ex-Finance Commissioner John D. Fraser, and Alvah A. Bedeil, Frad G. Wolbert, William H. Starett, and John Klumpp.

The Popocrats who nominated Allan L. McDermott for Congress in the hope of catching some sound-money votes for their county ticket will be disappointed. The committee adopted this resolution:

This, of course, precludes the nomination of Mr. McDermott on the third party ticket. He might be nominated by the Sound-money League, but it is doubtful. Mr. McDermott has not accepted the Popocratic nomination, and it is possible that under the existing condition of affairs he may decline it.

ECKELS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY. Thinks Bryan Will Lose Even Nebraska

and Some Southern States. NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 22.-James H. Eckele Comptroller of the Currency, arrived here last night with his wife and daughter for a few days' rest before returning to Washington. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Eckels said State carved out of the Northwest Territory; that he would lose lows, and that the chances were against him in Kansas and Nebraska, while in every Southern State where the negro question was not considered his chances were question was not considered his chances were hardly more than even.

"However," said Mr. Eckels, "the work of the sound-money forces should go steadily on. The defeat of free silver and kindred financial heresies should be so marked that the country will not be bothered by them again. My own judgment is that if the country were well rid of false monetary schemes there would come to our people an era of hitherto-unknown prosperity."

Sound-money Meeting in Harlem To-night The up-town branch of the Democratic Honestmoney League will hold its first public meeting money League will hold its first public meeting at its headquarters, 33 West 125th street, this evening. H. C. F. Koch will preside and Major John Byrne, President of the National Honestmoney League; Col. S. E. Bloom, ex-Park Commissioner Hell, John Henry Hull, Henry Austen Adams, ex-Senator Luke F. Cozans, A. Monell Sayre, Vice-President of the Harvard Union, and others will address the meeting.

Nominate. RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 22.-A call will be issued within two days for a Convention on Sept. 28 of the sound-money Democrats of Suf-folk county. County neminations will be made and a sound-money candidate for Congress will also be put in the field.

Tom Dixon Speaks in Virginia. CAPE CHARLES, Va., Sept. 22.-The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New York city delivered the first of a series of speeches on sound mone at Eastville, Va., last night to a large audience.
The Court House was filled to overflowing with
both gold and silver advocates. Mr. Dixon
spoke at Onancock, Va., to-night.

Troup Popocratic Chairman in Connecticut NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22 .- The Democratic State Central Committee this afternoon chose Alexander Troup of New Haven Chairman. Mr. Troup is to select the secretary of the committee.

For Assembly.

Henry Zweifel, Jr., was nominated for Assem blyman by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth district last night. He is an organization man. Socialist candidates: Eighth district, Solomon Bernan; Sixteenth, Meyer Lonborn.

Named for Congress.

Seventeenth district, N. Y. B. B. Odell, Jr. Rep.\*
Thirty-second district, N. Y. R. R. Mahaney, Rep.\*
Thirty-sirid district, N. Y. D. S. Aiexanier, Rep.\*
Twenty sixth district, N. Y. A. D. Wales, Sil. Deim.
Twellth district, Mass., W. L. Lovering, Rep.
Sixth district, Mass., W. H. Moody, Rep.\*
Second district, Mass., F. H. Hillett, Rep.\*
Fifth district, Mos. F. H. Hillett, Rep.\*
Fifth district, Mos. J. H. Neff, Rep.
Twentieth district, Pa. J. D. Hicks, Rep.\*
\*Renominated.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Andrew Canty, a young driver of 154 East Broadway, died in Seilevue Hospital on Monday night of blood potenting resulting from injuries to the knee. It is said that a policeman struck him on the knee with his club on the night of Aug. 9. the knee with his class on the high of aug. v.
Judgments of absolute disorce were granted in
these cases yesterday: By Judge Truax, to Florence
Clark from Charles H. Clark; by Judge Snyth, to
Louis Eeshwald from Sophie Eichwald, and by
Judge Beekman to Lizzie M. Page from Kingman
B. Page.

E Page.

Capt. Petry of the Charles street station made another round-up of tramps along the river front of his precinct on Montay night and arraigned sixty prisoners in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Most of them were sent to the work-house.

John E. March, the Republican Italian sound money leader in the Sixth Assembly district and attandard hearer of the James E. March Association, will entertain his friends on Thursday by lating them to Greenwood Lake. They will praise from the headquarters to the foot of Caambers street. Congressman Miner, Mayor's Sereitsty Hedges, Superintendent of hundings Stevenson Constable. Mautice Meyer, Cornelius Van Cott, and Police Captain Groo will be in the parada.

ESSAY ON THACHER-T. C. P. SHOT FOR GUTING RER CALLER.

WAR DANCE ON THE REMAINS OF THE FELO-DE-SE CANDIDATE.

incidentally Platt Belles the Bemocratic Party Ever to Try Seriously to Repeal the Raines Bill-As to Thacher, He's a Fex or a Goose, Which, Bossn't Matter. In reply to people who wanted to know what he thought of John Boyd Thacher's letter, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt gave out last night the following statement of his views:
"When a man says that he believes one way

but intends to vote another he places himself where the public can put no confidence in the honesty of his motives and attach no importance to his alleged views. Mr. Thacher seem to have taken especial pains to make out as bai a case for himself as he possibly could. He says that he believes in honest money, that he regards the maintenance of our present financial policy as necessary not simply to the welfare of the people but to their honor, that he considers the free coinage of silver to be wrong, injurious, and shameful, but that he will nevertheless cast his vote against honest money and in favor of free silver, and that his reason for committing this plainly immoral act is that he wants to keep the Democratic party together. I don't believe him. I don't believe he believes himself I believe he does it simply to get the Democratic nomination for Governor, though why he wants that empty honor is almost as hard to make out as why he so violently attacks his own character as a citizen. "Mr. Thacher says that he learned 'from the

fathers' that the Democratic party is a 'vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect.' I don't know whose 'fathers' Mr. Thacher has learned this from, but they were arrant dema-gogues. They'll be telling him next that the Democratic party is any old thing. Parties are associations of citizens for the purpose of put ting into law and practice certain definite prin ciples that they hold in common. They are ' vehicle to carry the will of the people into ef fect' only when they are the people. Mr. Thacher's idea that a party is justified in casting off its principles whenever they are inconvenient will find slight recognition in this State. His notion that a man must stand by his party no matter what it advocates, and vote for its can-didates no matter how hurtful or how shameful he thinks their purposes to be, carries party loyalty to the point where it is a menace to free and intelligent Government.
"Last June Mr. Thacher stood in the presence

of the Democratic State Convention and discussed the money question. In speaking of Mr. Bryan as directly as though he had mentioned him by name, Mr. Thacher said: 'It is passing strange that the very men who have such mar cellous faith in the power of their Government should seem to have so little sentiment as to its honor. They reverence its seal, but appear to be indifferent as to its escutcheon.' Mr. Thacher now says, 'I shall cast my vote for William Jennings Bryan,' and in the same breath he declares. 'I stand to-day where I stood in the month of June. I have not changed an tota in my belief nor deviated a step in my course." other words, he will vote for the men who have no sentiment as to their country's honor, who are indifferent as to its escutcheon, who intend its injury and its disgrace. There is only one comment to make upon Mr. Thacher. He lacks perception or he lacks integrity. He can choose which of these deficiencies he will confess to. But in any event, on his own showing he is disqualified to be the Governor of any community of intelligent and self-respecting people. "Mr. Thacher's remarks about bossism in the

Republican politics of this State, his twopenny twaddle about the Legislature being 'in the hollow of one man's hand,' coming at the tail end of the pitiful exhibition he makes of himself, will not affect the vote of a single citizen. But his threat to repeal the Raines Liquar law in the event of his election will withdra. from him the support of thousants of Democrats who might otherwise give him their votes. It is entirely plain for whom Mr. Thacher is speaking in this part of his letter. He is not talking for himself. He is talking for that Democratic politician whose bad influence in the affairs of our State has been destroyed by a law that takes the saloon asseps from the fear of blackmailers and political knaves. I can well understand how the enactment of this law has discouraged that astue notifician. His success in politics has proceeded mainly from the control which was exercised by the Democratic organization over the saloons. The Raines law, to the immense relief and profound satisfaction of the saloon keepers, annihilated that control. The Democratic organization can no longer extort money from the saloon keepers or get votes by threatening them with the loss of their licenses. Mr. Thacher's charge that a new form of politicial machinery is substituted by the Raines act for the old form and that the only difference between the new law and the old law is that the power to harass the seleon keepers has been transferred from the Democratic to the Republican organization is absolutely false, and he knows it is false, or else he knows nothing about the law. The old law gave to the Boards of Excise Commissioners a discretion which permitted them to give or withhold licenses, and to annul or extend licenses at their own pleasure. The Raines act removes this discretion entirely. It places the saloon keepers under the authority of the police and the courts into when entirely. It places the saloon keepers under the authority of the police and Republican politics of this State, his twopenny twaddle about the Legislature being 'in the

lion which permitted them to give or withhold licenses, and to annul or extend licenses at their own pleasure. The Raines act removes this discretion entirely. It places the saloon keepers under the authority of the police and the courts, just where every clitzen is placed to answer for his goed behavior.

"I do not claim the whole credit of the passage of this act nor any considerable part of the credit. I favored it and urged its passage, but I have as small a desire to avoid responsibility in connection with it as to claim credit. It is the most intelligent and beneficent act regulating the liquor traffic that exists in the statutes of any State, and the Democratic party will never dare to make it the issue of a State election or seriously to undertake its repeal.

"Mr. Thacher must think that the people of this State have short memories when he talks about the lemocratic organization heing in favor of home rule. He must think that the people of Buffallo, of Rochester, of Svracuse, of Troy, of Lansingburgh, and of half a dozen other municipallities where, by special acts amending charters, the natural and ordinary powers of the Mayor or the Common Council were taken from those officials and landed over to some accedental Democratic official in the expectation that he would so use them as to bring about full Democratic control in the municipallites. These matters, however, are not an issue in this election. The people are voting for or against the gold standard, for or against an honest and stable currency, for or axainst repudiation, and they are not going to be diverted from what Mr. Thacher admits to be a question that involves both their honor and their welfare to matters of any smaller moment. They are not as much afraid of bossism' as they were before a Republican diversion that involves both their honor and their welfare to matters of any smaller moment. They are not as much afraid of bossism' as they were before a Republican official in the course of the common sense of a business community through a

not be dismayed by bugaboos or confused by falsehood.

"There is just one sentence in Mr. Thacher's letter that will commend itself to the good judgment of the people of New York. He says that it is not important that he should be elected Governor. The hearty manner in which they will endorse that sentiment, if not flattering to his self-esteem, will give him leisure to reflect upon the vanity of human wishes and the folly of double dealing."

committed Suicide, Warning All Against

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 22.-W. M. Davenport tried to borrow 50 cents from a group of men standing in front of the Eric Railroad depot at Ridgewood to-night, and upon being refused said that he would kill himself. No one be-lieved him, but Davenport walked down the track and jumped in front of a moving train. He was killed almost instantly. Davenport was once wealthy, but lost all his money through drink. In his pocket was found a let-ter advising all persons against the use of liquor.

Great

Nerve and bodily strength is given by Hood's

Hood's

Miss Cooley Fired Into the Crowd of Tor-mentors and Hit Messerole.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 22.-Laura Cooley, 18 years old, shot at a crowd of youthful roysterers from her bed chamber last night and the bullet struck William Messerole, aged 18, in the right leg. Ene did not know until this afternoon, when Detective Oliver appeared with a warrant for her arrest, that she had shot a man. Miss Cooley lives in the village of Livingston Park, three miles from here. Most of her life has been spent on a farm. She is small, well built, and determined. The revolver she used last night was kept for use on burglars.

A young man named Daniel Ryan was calling on her when six New Brunswickers came by

on her when six New Brunswickers came by singing and shouting. They guyed Ryan and in fun threw stones at Mrs. Cooley's door. Miss Cooley at first accepted the behavior of Ryan's friends as a joke, and even joined in teasing him. After a time she became incensed, and leaving her mother and Ryan in the parior she went up stairs and from her bureau drawer took the old revolver. Opening the front window she leaned out with the weapon in hand.

"You fellows leave this place at once, or I'll fill you with lead," she said.

"We dare you," retorted the young men. Without another word Miss Cooley levelled the revolver and fired once into the darkness. She did not see young Messerole fall. His friends rushed to a neighboring house, and procuring a wagon removed the injured man to his home. Miss Cooley told a reporter to-day that she did not intend to injure any one, but merely wanted to frighten the tormentors. Efforts to remove the bullet from Messerole's leg have proved tutile, and serious results are feared. The woman's mother gave ball to-night for her daughter's appearance at a hearing on Thursday. Mrs. Cooley produced before Judge Ford two large stones that she says were thrown against the door. Messerole insiss that he and the others simply yelled. He has not given the names of his companions.

34 DAYS IN A SMALL BOAT. Remarkable Journey of Shipwreeked Sailors in the Pacific,

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.-The Hong Kong newspapers which arrived to-day contain detail of one of the most remarkable voyages ever made by a shipwrecked crew in an open boat. The boatswain and six men of the British ship Flora P. Stafford, without a compass and navi gating entirely by the stars, after thirty-four days reached Manila. The Stafford was burned days reached Manila. The Stafford was burned at sea early in June while on the way from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Manila. The ship was then 225 miles off the Philippines.

Three boats were lowered and provisioned, but of these only the Captain's boat with five men had any good instruments. The boats were soon separated by a storm. The first mate's boat has not been neard from. The Captain reached Manila all right.

The boatswain and his six men made a mast out of a piece of step-laider, a sail from a blanket, and an oar served for a rudder. In this way they sailed under the tropical sun for thirty-four days, constantly wet from the heavy seas and rains. Food was scarce and the water very unwholesome, yet noue of the men fell ill

PROTECTION IN CANADA. The Government Will Look Into the Ques

tion of Tariff Revision. OTTAWA, Sept. 22.-In the House of Commons to-day ex-Finance Minister Foster attacked the Government for not laying before Parliament the principle upon which their trade policy was

He wanted to know whether the national policy of protection which the Conservative party had established and fostered was to be demolished. In this case he predicted that ruin and disaster would follow.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Finance Minister, replying, said that the Government would stand by its policy as declared in the Convention, but did not intend to revise the tariff after being in office only ten days.

It was the intention of the Government to carefully look into the whole matter during the Parliamentary recess so that no injustice would be done to any of the many conflicting interests

THEY REMEMBER JOHNSTOWN. Washingtonville Citizens Enjoin the Bulld

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 22.-An injunction prevent the Plainfield Ice and Cold Storage Company from continuing work on the construction of a dam which they are building at Washingtonville, on the ground that it is a menace to life and property. The company are building the dam two miles north of this city, for the purpose of backing up the water of Stony Brook and covering fourteen acres of land to make a pond for the manufacture of ice in the winter. The action was taken at the instithe winter. The action was taken at the insti-gation of the residents in the neighborhood, who fear that in the event of the dam being built and a heavy spring freshet occurring, the structure might give way, endangering life and property. Five years ago a much smaller dam gave way in this same vicinity, and the inun-dation which followed did several thousand dallers, worth of damage. dollars' worth of damage.

Writing 16,000 Words on a Postal Card,

Brown the Introd. Tree Press.

This is a nation of record breakers. An American no sooner learns of a record made in any line, from a watch-winding contest to high-bridge jumping, than he wants to go into the record-breaking business himself. Charles S. Monnier of this city, well known in bicycle circles and secretary of the Detroit Wheelmen, had read of wonderful feats performed by penmen who could write thousands of words on postal cards, and finally, when he learned the record was placed at 7,068 words on a full card, he wishelt to go it a few thousand better.

With that idea in mind he secured a postal card, and without giving the paper any treatment, taking it as it came from the Post Office, began his task. Choosing the novel "Portia," by "The Duchess," for his copy, he began putting it on the card in characters so small that they cannot be outlined by the naked eye. Mr. Monnier's method of work is to write for three hours two or three times a week, and at one sitting he places on the card about 1,000 words. The strain on the eyes is savere. He uses a steel pen and a purplish ink. The card is not half filled, yet it constains 8,302 words, and Mr. Monnier feels certain that he will have over 16,000 words on the bit of paper when he has completed bis undertaking. He says he has no doubt he could largely increase that total were the paper calendered, as the pen sticks in the card and prevents him making the characters as small as ne wishes. Under a glass the matter written by Mr. Monnier looks clear and is easily read.

In his correspondence Mr. Monnier sometimes

read.

In his correspondence Mr. Monhier sometimes writes letters on the back of a two-centstamp, and has placed as high as 763 words on the gummed surface.

Caught with an Anchor for a Fish Hook I rom the Washington Evening Star. In a letter received recently from F. J. Bux-ton, formerly of this city, and now cashier of the Trindad Asphait Company at Brighton, British West Indies, he relates some of his fish-

the Trinidad Asphalt Company at Brighton, British West Indies, he relates some of his fishing experiences.

For the past week we had been seeing devil fish about the place, and one day the Queen's Custom House officer went out with two of us in a rowboat, and we succeeded in harpooning one of the creatures, when suddenly away went fish, boat, men, and all. We would have been capitated had the harpoon held, but fortunately it gave way just in time to save us. Since that time we have been eager to capture one of these monsters, but no one has had the nerve to venture out for that purpose.

"Last Sunday, as I was sliting in my office writing's letter, I heard a great commotion outside, and going out on the perch I found one of these sea devils had swallowed the auchor of our rowboat. The other end of the boat was lashed by a strong rope to the jetty. So, you see, the brute was held fast. Every man grabbed hold of the rope, and we hauled the fish up to the jetty and then shot him. We fired forty rounds, besides putting all the harpoons we had into him, before he finally stopped lighting. Our coolles then drew him on shore, where we had a good look at the monster.

"He was a villainous-looking creature, and, we think well named. His mouth was large enough to swallow two Jonahs at once. You can well imagine, we had adeal of excitement for the Sabbath day; but it does not often happen that one of these sea devils comes along and catches himself so handsomely."

Horses Enocked Down by Hall.

Trom the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Rusgiles, Ky., Sept. 19.—At Carter on Friday afternoon there was a heavy hall-storm. Many steams ran away, and some of the horses were knocked down by the large pieces of ball. Holes were knocked in the roofs of many of the houses, and a man by the name of Fruzier was dangerously hurt. Limbs two and three inches in diameter were cut off the trees. One hall-store was put on the scales and weighed four pounds. Coxey's Chargers Sold Cheap.

Sarsaparilla

Is the Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Columnus. Sent. 19. - "General" Coxey's famous stallion, for which he paid \$10,000 a short time leafore he organized his commonweal army to march to Washington, was sold on the horse market. The owner secured in exchange a "plug" worth probably \$25 and \$8 " to boot." With the purchase of this horse Coxey's financial troubles began.

Style and time mark our fall productions especially our loose fitting suits and avererate. Glange of Bynjamin, Broadway, cor. 262 of

Tailor-made garments, ready-to-wear, at prices much less than tailors charge for similar qualities made to order.

## STORIES BY POLITICIANS.

AMUSING INCIDENTS THAT HAVE ENLIVENED POLITICAL WALKS.

A String of Short Mtories, Some of Them Very Old, Some Not So Very Old, and Some That Are New and Worth Telling. From the Chicago Times Herald. Champ Clark tells an amusing story of Bry-

an's earlier political career. At the time of which Clark speaks Bryan was a fledgling in national politics. Bryan had been invited, with a dozen other men, to address a political meeting at Omaha. The Chairman introduced in long line of more or less distinguished states men who were called Judge, Colonel, Major General, or by some other title. When it drew near Bryan's turn to speak he began to think that he had no title, but he thought that he might get some advertising out of the address for his struggling business as a lawyer at Lincoln. So he went to the Chairman and whispered to him that when his time came to address the assembly he should like to be intro-duced as "Mr. William J. Bryan, the rising young attorney of Lincoln." The Chairman grunted an assent but when he introduced Bryan he did it in these words: "Mr. Bryan will now speak."

And so the chance to gain an advertisement

"Ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado is an original character, and, while he has broad theories as to national finance, he has never been able to make a personal application of these theories to the extent of accumulating much fitthy lucre,"
said Stanley Wood of Colorado, "The exGovernor's son-in-law is a highly respected
newspaper editor and proprietor, and has always been a stanch Republican in politics.
"When Waite became the candidate of the
Populists for Governor his son-in-law had a
hard proposition to soive. As a Republican he
could not consistently vote for the Populist
candidate, much less could he advocate his election editorially, but as a loyal and affectionate
relative he was bound to give both his vote and
his voice to his father-in-law. While the struggle was going on in his mind a friend approached him and said:

"Your father-in-law is a Populist, you are a
Republican. Are you going to support your
father-in-law during this campaign?"

"The editor pondered a moment and then repiled: 'As I have supported him for the last
five years I don't see any reason why I should
change my course now." the extent of accumulating much fithy lucre,"

Mark Hanna, Chairman of the Republican

Mark Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, isn't a story teller. So he doesn't tell this story. Another man around the Republican headquariers tells it, nowever. It was when Mr. Hanna was at the Republican National Convention at St. Louis last June. Everybody knew that McKinley was going to be nominated for the Presidency, but the important question was who would be the Vice-Presidential nominee. There were a dozen candidates, Henry Clay Evans, Lippett, Brown, Hastings, and others, most of whose names are now forgotten. Everybody believed that whomever the McKinley strength supported would be the nominee, and everybody was anxious to know whom Mr. Hanna favored for the office. A politician in search of information met Mr. Hanna on the eve of the second day of the Convention. "Who will be nominated?" he asked.

"McKinley, of course," replied Hanna.

"Oh, pshaw! of course, of course; but I want to know about the Vice-Presidency."

"Very well," said Hanna, "come over here in a corner away from this crowd and I'll tell you something."

The two men drew away from the others, and

something."
The two men drew away from the others, and then Mr. Hanna whispered:
The you want to know the name of the next Vice-President?"

"Yes," was the eager reply.
"I am sure I don't know. I think you had better consuit a clairvoyant."

"You know that Michigan is one of the few States in the Union where capital punishment is forbidden by law," said Frauk H. Hosford, Secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee, "and the people are very tenacious of the good name of the State in that respect, and although some persons in every Legislature for

the good name of the State in that respect, and although some persons in every Legislature for many years have undertaken to restore the death penality the proposition has always been defeated. But the question bobs up screnely with every Legislature: there is any amount of cratory and long contests in each flouse of the Legislature.

"Some years ago an amusing thing happened while the debate on this bill was pending in the House at Lansing. Three able and loud-lunged Representatives, who sat near each other on the right side of the House, made successively long and vigorous speeches on the question, all in favor of the hanging bill. When the last one took his seat a young man on the extreme left of the House rose quickly and said: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. The gentleman will state his question of privilege, asid the Speaker. Mr. Speaker continued the young man, I want to inquire of our friends on the other side of the House which they think is preferable—to be hanged or talked to death. This statement was greeted with screat applause, promptly checked, however, and turned against its author by a big-voiced member, who rose right back of the three offenders, and called out, in a boiler-factory voice: "Well, if you're going to talk, we prefer to be hanged."

"My funniest experience," said Frederick Un-

"My funniest experience," said Frederick Up-"My funniest experience," said Frederick Upham Adams, Secretary of the Democratic Press Bureau, "was at the first Convention which I attended as a delegate. A. J. Jones had recently moved into the Thirty-fourth ward, and was a candidate for member of the Legislature. Hardly any one in the ward knew him at the time. We held the Convention, and the word having been passed along, everybody was in favor of Jones. Nobody knew Jones, and I had been elected a delegate in order to make the nomination. I got up and made a rattling speech, telling the delegates what a rattling member of the Legislature Jones would make. Nobody knew me, and while I spoke one-half of the delegates were asking. Who the — is Jones? while the other half inquired, 'Who the — is Adams?' Nevertheless, Jones was nominated by a vote of 68 to 7."

"My funniest experience," said Gen, Russell A. Alger, "during a campaign was not on the stump, although intimately connected with the stump. I had neglected to prepare my speech, and, thinking it best to jot down a few notes, I went to the stenographer at my hotel and asked her to take my dictation. She asked whether I wanted it taken direct on the machine. I thought that way would be as good as any other and began dictating. She main right ahead, but, as I was in the midst of my percention she burst into tears. I wondered why my cloquence had been so melting, and asked what was the matter. matter.
"'Would you mind speaking that all over again?' she said, with eyes full of tears. 'I forgot to put any paper in the inachine.'"

"Peter Breen is a well-known character in Colorado," said I. N. Stevens, Chairman of the allver party. His career has been full of starting contrasts, and his condition has varied from that of common day laborer to that of Treasurer of the State of Colorado: from that of \$2° a day wages to that of \$75,000 a year income; from that of a successful business man and politician to that of a bankrupt and a prisoner in the county jail, charged with having, as a banker, received deposits after he knew his bank was insolvent.

"Breen appeared in Leadville as a day laborer snortly after the great silver discoveries, and for several years plodded along with a pick and shavel, satisfied to earn his daily bread by the swent of his brow; then, through some turn of fortune's wheel he became the owner of a prospect hole. He developed this hole in the rocky hillside into a mine, and with the possession of plenty of money "Pete" Hreen, the uneducated laborer, developed into State Treasurer Breen, the bifore this transformation Breen had shown his good sense by marrying a bright Leadville acholinistress, who was given the credit of editing her nusband's speeches and correspond-

## The KNOX Hat

Fall Styles Now Ready, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER TO THE WEARER Mail Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

ence and for teaching him many fine phrases, which Peter greatly enjoyed. There was a fendency among the Colorado politicians to guy Peter's claims to consideration, and at first but scant courtesy was paid to his efficis nobatic a hearing in the County and State Conventions. "It is related that during the session of a certain Lake County Convention Peter freenhal made more than twenty efforts to speak, and had always been ignored by the that man. At last the time came for adjournment and with a wide of thunder Peter Breen sheated;

At last the time came for adjournment and with a voice of thunder Peter Breen seated.

"Misther Chairman! Misther Chairman!
"The Chairman, who was rather sorry for Breen, recognized him. This was Peter's great opportunity, and with appalling dignity, he said:

"Misther Chairman and Gentlemen av the Convintion, I move you, sors, that this Convintion do now adjourn sine dee,"

"A good story is told on the late Senator Vance, who died two years ago," said Senator Jones of Arkansas. "As I remember it, Vance was travelling down in North Carolina, when he met an old darky one Sunday morning. He had known the old man for many years, to he took the liberty of inquiring where he was going. ing. I am, sah, pedestrianin' my appointed way to de tabernacie of de Lord.'

"Are you an Episcopalian? inquired Vanca, "No, sah, I can't say dat I am an Epispoka-

pillan."

Maybe you are a Baptist?

No, sah, I can't say dat I's ever been buried wid de Lawd in waters of baptism.

Oh, I see: you're a Methodist.

No, sah, I can't say dat I's one of dose who hold to the argyments of de faith of de Medodist.

dists. What are you, then, uncle?"
"What are you, then, uncle?"
"'Ps a Presbyterian, Marse Zeb, just de same as you is.

"Oh, nonsense, uncle, you don't mean to say that you subscribe to all the articles of the Presbyterian faith?"

byterian faith?

"Deed I do, sah."

"Doed I do, sah."

"Do you believe in the doctrine of election to be saved, or of being saved to be elected?

"Yes, sah, I b'lieve in the doctrine of 'lection most firmly and un'quivcatin'ly."

"Well, then, tell me, do you believe that I am elected to be saved?

"The old darky hesitated. There was undoubtedly a terrific struggle going on in his mind between his veracity and his dealer to be polite to the Senator. Finally he compromised by saying: saying:
"Well, I'll tell you how it is, Marse Zeb, You see, I's never heard of anybody bein liceted to anything for what they wasn't a candidate. Ilse you, sah?"

"One of the funniest campaign experiences I ever had," said Colonel Charles Page Bryan, "was while I was making a speech down in the centre of the State. An orator, who shad be cantre of the State. An orator, who shad be campaies, was one of three others besides myself at the meeting, and delivered a long speech, in the course of which he said:

"Remember, if you conquer yourself you conquer the greatest evil in the world."

"He made the assertion in all seriousness, and was evidently surprised at the burst of laughter which greated the statement."

"I was making a trip through the South," said Senator Tom Carter of Montana, "when I was introduced to the wife of a man who was running for Congress. I wanted to be measant to her, so in order to start a conversation I montant. "So your husband is running for Congress?"
"Yes, she replied.
"Isuppose it keeps him pretty busy,' I ven-

"I suppose it keeps him pretty busy, I ventured.
"Yes, was the very short reply.
"This rather froze me and somewhat discouraged my attempts to be pleasant, but I came to
the front again with what I thought was a
humorous remark.
"I suppose he kisses all the bables in the district."

trict."
This was unfortunate. She flared up angrily.
"Bon't believe a word of it. He basn't had time to kiss his own babies for two months." "I met an old colored man in my State." said National Committeeman Yerkes of Kentucky, "during a recent campaign, and I asked him for whom he was going to vote, "'Pears to meit's putty nigh on ter de buntin' season,' was his reply. "'What's that got to do with it, uncle,' I asked him.

asked him.

"Dis yere chile needs a new gun puttr bad," he ventured, with a sheepish glance.

"And what of that, uncle?"

"I could get a puttr good gun fer a dollar and I ain't seed none of de candidate- yet and so I cal'clate! dunno who I's goin' to vote fer."

BABY BUFFALO IN CENTRAL PARK. The Second Buffalo Born in the City Menage erie in Two Years. A baby buffalo was born in the menagere in

Central Park about 4:40 o'clock yesterday morning. It was discovered a few minutes later by Night Keeper Thomas Donohue, statellig up beside its mother in the Cape buffalo paddock, next door to the paddock of the American bisons, and directly opposite the care of Miss Murphy and Fatima, the hippopotami. The baby's mother is a perfectly white Albinobuffalo. She was imported two years ago and immediately struck up acquaintance with the big black Cape buffalo, which is the project the mediately struck up acquaintance with the hig black cane buffalo, which is the prace of the herd, and is now 8 years old.

The baby buffalo is jet black, and as playfol as ordinary calves generally are it stayed all day resterds; in the stal with its snow; coated mother, and only the keepers and other Park employees saw it. It is a little unsteady on its legs just take, but it is full of determination and activity to get out and see the world, and Kreer limic hue said last night that in less that a west it would be as steady on its pins as its charges a father. The newcomer is the second buffalo born in the menageric in the last two years.

HEGGEMAN AND THE HIGHWAYMEN They Lured Him Into an Ambush, He Fired at Them, and They Ran Away.

Adrian B. Heggeman, a real estate dealer, rho has an office in Bath avenue, near Bar Nineteenth street, Bensonhurst, received a letter at 6 o'clock last evening asking him to ga to Stillwell's Hotel, at the foot of Bay Festyseventh street, as the writer wished to see him there on important business. The letter was signed with three initials, which Mr. Beggeman could not decipher. He started on he filcycle, and as he was riding along Harvay avesuch as to be a riding along flace in the astone thrown from the bushes at spracket chain. Then a voice from the the road invited him to dismount. We descend the road flowing men approached from the bush of them said:

blank at the strangers. At the said of the pistol shot they turned and field in he read. When they were 100 yards away fler chan saw them take two bleydes from the bles and ride rapidly toward Hensenburg. Afterward he found out that no one had said for him from Stillwell's Hotel. If you stir I'll brain you."

Fifteen Years for Burglar Faxen FIRMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 22, John Fasen, who was shot by Postmaster George for breaking into his store, was court this morning and pleaded gu ; indictments. He was sentenced to it for carrying burglars' tools and burglary. The terms will run contain

Where Testerday's Fires Were. A. M.-7:15, Hudson and Beach atte to Escal Paper Company and others, damage 5

P. M .- 2:00, 657 Sixth avenue, F. damage \$15; 2:50, 101 Sixth avenue, F.
damage \$15; 2:50, 101 Sixth avenue
for, damage \$250; 5:90, 8 Broadway
& Co., damage triling; 3:40, 5:00 fe
nue, Swedish M. E. Church, damage
647 Fifth avenue, Samuel Colley,
645, 2:193 Eighth avenue, Andrew
age \$1,500.

T.M. STEWART, 326 7th Av., A.4.6 25.6 25. Established 1 act. Telephone 1 act.